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VOL. XXIV, No. 15

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26 1918.

WHOLE NUMBER 1211

JOHN E. DENSMORE



John E. Densmore, who has been solicitor of the department of labor, has been appointed national labor director to supervise the mobilization of three millions of the country's workers.

AMERICANS FIGHT HUNS

U. S. Soldiers Killed in Battle in France.

Corporal Walter Roberts Falls in Action, No Details of Which Are Given.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Seasoned by hard work behind the lines, American regulars now are believed to be taking their regular places in the front line trenches and in the scouting work. "The Hun is a beast," which is the only actual fighting now going on in the western front. This was the interpretation which Washington army officers placed on the brief dispatch from General Pershing announcing that another American soldier—Corporal Walter Roberts of Hartline, Wash., had made the supreme sacrifice for his country. Roberts was killed in a clash, presumably between patrols, last Sunday. General Pershing, in the briefest of a report on the subject, simply announced that he had been "killed in action." Whether any of his companions were wounded at the time is not yet known. In the absence of any details, officials suppose that the fight was another of those trench raids which are a part of the night life all along the front. The only significance in the announcement, it was said, was the revelation that American soldiers again have been in contact with the Germans.

It is not believed here that Americans have taken over any additional ground to defend. Such action, officials say, hardly can be expected until the spring drives are about ready to start.

SEE WILSON FOR IRISH PACT

London Daily News Reports Urgent Representations to British Cabinet on Matter.

London, Jan. 23.—The Daily News says there is reason for stating that President Wilson quite recently made urgent representations to the British cabinet on the desirability of an Irish settlement. The Dublin correspondent of the Times reiterates the partly hopeful view of the convention, whose reports or report, he says, will at least advance the solution of the problem by stages of unprecedented length and importance. The end, he adds, cannot long be delayed.

SIR EDWARD CARSON RESIGNS

Ulster Leader Quits British Cabinet Because of Home Rule—Not Irish Question.

London, Jan. 23.—Sir Edward Carson, minister without portfolio in the war cabinet, has resigned. This announcement was made officially. The prime minister has advised the king to accept Sir Edward's resignation. The correspondence published shows that Sir Edward's resignation was on the Irish question and had nothing to do with the conduct of the war.

French Take Prisoners.

Paris, Jan. 23.—"A German raid west of Navarin farm in Champagne was without result," says today's official statement. "In the region of Auberville, French patrols brought back prisoners."

German Raids Repulsed.

London, Jan. 23.—"Attempted enemy raids east of Ypres were repulsed," the war office reports.

WILSON GIVES LIE TO SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN

President in Statement Says Lawmaker Distorted Truth in New York Speech.

DEFENDS SECRETARY BAKER

Legislation Proposed by Senate Committee for War Council Had Come, Executive Says, After Effective Measures of Reorganization Had Been Perfected.

Washington, Jan. 23.—President Wilson issued a statement characterizing as an "astonishing and unjustifiable distortion of the truth" assertions of Senator Chamberlain in a New York speech Saturday concerning inefficiency of war preparations.

Wilson Issues Statement.

The following statement was issued from the White House:

When the president's attention was called to the speech made by Senator Chamberlain at a luncheon in New York on Saturday he immediately inquired of Senator Chamberlain whether he had been correctly reported, and upon ascertaining from the senator that it had been, the president felt it his duty to make the following statement:

"Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and inefficiency of the government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth.

"As a matter of fact, the war department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency. There has been delay and disappointment and partial miscarriage of plans, all of which have been drawn into the net of the 'war preparation' investigations which have been progressing since congress assembled—investigations which drew indispensable officials of the department constantly away from their work and officers from their commands and contributed a great deal to such delay and confusion as had inevitably arisen.

Investigations Not Helpful.

"But by comparison with what has been accomplished, these things, much as they were to be regretted, were insignificant and no mistake has been made which has been repeated. Nothing helpful or likely to speed or facilitate the war tasks of the government has come out of such criticism and investigation.

"I understand that reorganizations by legislation are to be proposed—I have not been consulted about them and have learned of them only at second hand—but their proposal came after effective measures of reorganization had been thoughtfully and maturely perfected, and inasmuch as these measures have been the result of experience, they are much more likely than any others to be effective, if the congress will but remove the few statutory obstacles of rigid departmental organization which stand in their way.

Will Soon Prove His Value.

"The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into mere lost motion.

"My association and constant conference with the secretary of war have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The country will soon learn whether he or his critics understand the business in hand.

"To add, as Senator Chamberlain did, that there is inefficiency in every department and bureau of the government, is to show such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance to his statement.

"I am bound to infer that the statement sprang out of opposition to the administration's whole policy rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practice."

Chamberlain Replies.

Replying to the president, Senator Chamberlain said:

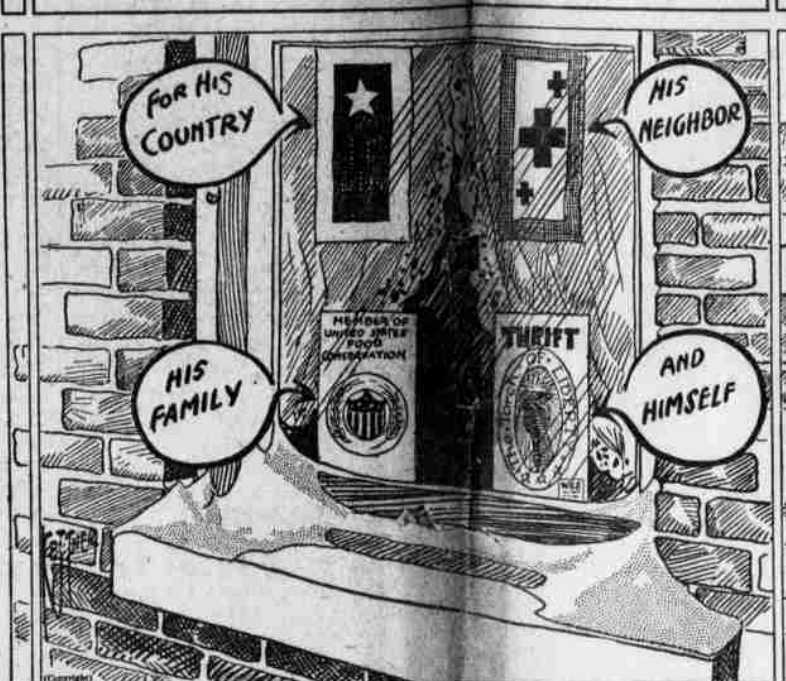
"My argument was directed to the military establishment and not to the general government. Those who heard me know that.

"I had no prepared speech. I delivered an extemporaneous address to the people there, explaining that since Bunker Hill we had practically no military organization or policy. I discussed the subject from that viewpoint for 20 minutes.

"I said the senate military committee had tried to correct the evils by the introduction of the two new bills. One written by me is the director of munitions bill. The other, written by a subcommittee, is the war board bill. I will stand by both.

"Mr. Baker's efforts to better his organization within the military estab-

Fourfold Duty



"WE MUST FIGHT ON!" PARTY CHIEF AVERS

UNLESS GERMANY AGREES TO THE TERMS OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

Foe Will Face Guns of British Workmen So Long As Foot Is Kept on Belgium, He Says—Henderson Pleads For Unity of All Factions.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Nottingham, England.—British labor at its convention here supported the war aims recently promulgated by the Executive Committee. The viva voce vote virtually was a two-thirds majority for the program, which corresponds generally with the recent utterances of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George. The amendments suggested by pacifists were swept aside in favor of a single resolution of moderate length, welcoming the ultimatum of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, and an invitation was put forward to the Central Powers to make known their war aims, as the Entente Allies have done.

One amendment, which was downed with scant consideration, was a proposal to eliminate mention in the resolution of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, although the backers of it carefully explained that it was offered in no spirit of unfriendliness, but in the belief that the resolution would carry more weight with the German and Austrian Socialists if it avoided the appearance of approving the acts of "representatives of capitalistic governments."

TWO VESSELS ARE SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN; 718 DROWN

Admiralty Secretary Announces Loss in House of Commons—Transporta Convoyed By Japanese Ships.

London.—By the sinking of two steamers by the enemy in the Mediterranean about three weeks ago 718 lives were lost, it was announced officially. The announcement was made in the House of Commons by Thomas J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty. Mr. Macnamara added that public notification of the loss of these vessels had been delayed until the relatives were notified. Mr. Macnamara's announcement gave the first news received here of any heavy loss in life in recent sinkings in the Mediterranean. A dispatch from Tokyo on January 4 showed that an attempt had been made by hostile submarines to attack British transports conveyed by Japanese warships in the Mediterranean on December 30. The Japanese Admiralty announcement stated that the submarines were repulsed and that the warships were not damaged.

STOP ADVERTISING FOR HELP

Federal Labor Department Claims Widespread Calls for Men Is Unsettling Supplies.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Peremptory directions to many large industrial concerns to cease widespread advertising for help, which was thought to be unsettling the labor supply and working hardship on individuals who answered the advertisements, have been sent out by the department of labor.

ishment itself have been commendable. He has tried to do something. Some improvements have been made in the system in vogue.

"But in his plan the inherent weakness in the last analysis is that there is no one between the president and the army able to act. The new system of Mr. Baker comprises the clearance board of the war industries board and the various purchasing departments. There is the inherent weakness. They cannot act.

URGES AMERICA TO CURB REBELS

Fatal Fire of Chinese on U. S. Gunboat Called Call for Action.

ATTACKING GUNS SILENCED

Commander of the U. S. S. Monocacy Reports on the Action Near Kien Lih-Sien on the Yang Tse Kiang.

Peking, Jan. 23.—Reporting to the American legation on the attack upon the Monocacy, the American consul at Peking, Mr. J. H. M. Jones, has urged concerted action by the American and British war vessels to curb the traffic on the Yang Tse Kiang. Whereas foreign vessels heretofore have been the object of snipers, the consul points out, the Monocacy was the target of a well-directed attack. The volleys began fifteen seconds after the first shot was fired and continued until the return fire drove off the attacking forces. At least six foreign merchantmen and two war vessels have recently been attacked.

Attack Without Warning.

The attack on the American gunboat Monocacy, in which one sailor was killed and two others wounded, was made near Kien Lih-Sien and came without warning. The attackers hid behind a dike on the north bank of the Yang-Tse-Kiang. The gunboat returned the fire, but with what results is not known. Afterward the Monocacy proceeded to Hankow.

The Japanese steamer Tayuen also was subjected to fusillades. The firing lasted for half an hour. It is presumed that the assaults were a detachment of the southern revolutionary forces.

The reason for the attack and details of it have not been received. Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American ambassador, will demand of the foreign office that responsibility for the attack be fixed, and the offenders punished, and also that measures shall be taken to safeguard shipping. Doctor Reinsch does not believe that the attack indicates an antiforeign feeling, but rather that it was intended to bring up complications for the central government.

Silences Attacking Guns.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The commander of the American gunboat Monocacy fired upon by Chinese rebels, reported that he had returned the fire and silenced it.

Secretary Daniels gave out the following:

"On January 17, 9 a. m., the United States gunboat Monocacy, while cruising about 50 miles above Yochow on the Yang-Tze-Kiang river, was fired on by entrenched Chinese and was hit a number of times. N. L. O'Brien, chief yeoman, was fatally injured and W. N. Donnelly, seaman, slightly wounded. The fire was returned by the Monocacy and silenced.

"It is believed that the Chinese were bandits or revolutionists."

The foregoing is a paragraph of the official report from the commander of the gunboat.

American Minister Reinsch's dispatches to the state department reporting the attack on the gunboat Monocacy contained no additional details to those already received in news dispatches. Minister Reinsch said he had already made representations to the Chinese government.

Tax on Immigrants.

Mexico City, Jan. 23.—President Carranza has approved the bill imposing a tax on immigrants. All persons entering Mexico after February 1 will have to pay a tax of 50 cents, Mexican.

HUNT SLAYERS OF MINISTERS

Four Other Kerensky Officials Are Transferred to the Kresy Prison.

ABANDON GUNS TO AGITATORS

Austrian Troops Refuse to Fire on Hungry Demonstrators—Hungry Strikers Arrested at Some Places, Says Swiss Dispatches.

Copenhagen, Jan. 23.—Peace negotiations between the bolshevik envoys and the representatives of the central powers will be resumed at Brest-Litovsk next Tuesday, according to information received from Berlin.

Petrograd, Jan. 23.—Premier Lenine and Secretary of State Bonch-Bruyevich have ordered the red guard and soldiers to comb the city for "the motor car with red guards and sailors who killed Shingarov and Kokoshkine." The murder of the former Kerensky ministers has created a feeling of protest and revulsion among the bolshevik officials, who are anxious to prevent the situation from getting beyond their control.

The Petrograd council of soldiers and workmen's delegates has adopted a resolution attacking the murderers, declaring it never would approve summary justice and that no crimes had been committed by those killed. The resolution urged all soldiers to search for the murderers.

Thousands View Bodies of Slain.

It has been learned that the sailors who were among the assassins were not part of any crew stationed in Petrograd, but had recently arrived from Finland, where they had been attached to the Baltic fleet. The bodies of the slain ministers, with those of the victims of Friday's demonstration, including M. Logunoff, a Siberian member of the constituent assembly, were viewed by thousands today in a chapel of the Marine hospital.

Four other members of the Kerensky government, who had been in another hospital because of illness, were transferred to the Kresy prison by the bolshevik authorities. The ministers are A. V. Kartashev, A. I. Kononoff, S. H. Tretyakoff and S. A. Smirnov.

Peace Negotiations Suspended.

The peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk have been postponed for a few days. Foreign Minister Trotzky is again in Petrograd and, according to the evening newspapers, is preparing another note to the entente allies.

Antibolshevik members of the constituent assembly, it is reported, consider that it is now impossible to attempt to reconvene the assembly in Petrograd at this time and because of transportation difficulties it is inconvenient to go elsewhere. The probability of meeting later at Kiev is being discussed. Many members of the assembly have left Petrograd for their homes.

The meeting of the all-Russian congress of councils of soldiers' and workmen's delegates has been postponed until Wednesday.

Peace Demonstrators Arrested.

London, Jan. 23.—Reports from Switzerland mention the arrest of peace demonstrators at some places in Austria. Clashes between hungry civilians and soldiers are reported, while in some instances, it is said, the soldiers refused to fire on the demonstrators when ordered to do so. At Graz, where the trouble is acute, the soldiers abandoned their loaded machine guns to the rioters.

German newspaper reports that Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian premier, has resigned and that Doctor Wekerle, the Hungarian premier, has determined to retire next month are not supported by any official announcements.

Jackson.—Dr. Austin Crouch, for several years pastor of the First Baptist church at Murfreesboro, has accepted the call to the First church of this city.

Washington.—Rutledge Smith, a member of the Council of National Defense, has been commissioned as a major in the officers' reserve corps.

Newbern.—Charlie Fish, a soldier boy from Bogota, has died at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., after a brief illness of measles and pneumonia.

TO HAUL ALL FARM PRODUCTS

Director General McAduf Says Non-essentials Will Be Held Back for Transportation.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Director General McAduf advised the department of agriculture that the railroad administration had no intention of issuing any list of nonessentials from farm products and that, to the contrary, plans now being laid would provide adequate transportation facilities for all farm products of the country.

THOMAS NIXON CARVER



Thomas Nixon Carver, adviser in agricultural economics to the United States government, is working out with Senators Curtis of Kansas and Sheppard of Texas a plan for colonizing United States soldiers after the war. A bill carrying the general idea is already pending in congress. Until recently Professor Carver was professor of political economy at Harvard university.

TURKS DESERT KAISER

Army of 160,000 Crumbles Under Falkenhayn Leadership.

Expedition to Palestine Is Abandoned After an Effort of Only Three Days.

Washington, Jan. 23.—One hundred and sixty thousand Turkish troops—more than 50 per cent of General Falkenhayn's reorganized Turkish army—deserted during the recent journey from Constantinople to Palestine, official dispatches stated.

General Falkenhayn, appointed by the kaiser to reorganize the crumbling Moslems after General Allenby's victorious Holy Land campaign, has returned to Constantinople and his entire plan for rehabilitation of the sultan's forces has been abandoned, the reports declare.

"More than 50 per cent of the strength of 24 Turkish divisions was lost by desertion during the journey from Constantinople to Palestine," General Allenby's report declares, adding that "41 companies of storm troops which left the Alexandretta district, each 300 strong, reached the front with only four officers and 100 men per company."

Even Turkish officers refused to "fall in" with Falkenhayn's program, reports declare, and openly voiced their dissatisfaction, knowing well the unreliability of the disheartened, war-weary native troops. In less than three days Falkenhayn abandoned the Palestine sector and returned in disgust to Constantinople.

The internal situation in Turkey is acute. Typhus, which a few months ago was claiming 140 victims per day in Constantinople, is on the increase. At this time of the year its virulence is most pronounced.

MORE SAVING DAYS PLANNED

Another Meatless, Two Porkless, and Two Wheatless Days to Be Added to List.

Washington, Jan. 23.—With renewed appeal to American housewives for food conservation, the food administration will issue, probably this week, a new food card asking for one meatless day, two workless days and two wheatless days each week. Food administration officials said there would be nothing compulsory about it for households, although it sought by a bill to make the days of denial mandatory for hotels and restaurants and other public eating places.

Federal Agents Silent on Case.

Chicago.—The mystery surrounding Josie Lind, sixteen-year-old "dynamite girl," which has baffled Federal authorities for the past week, was partly solved, authorities say, by arrests in several cities. Charles F. Clynne, district attorney, questioned the girl, who was arrested when she arrived in Chicago from Youngstown, O., carrying 36 sticks of dynamite in a handbag. Later he told of the arrest of John Scursel at Youngstown and of several others, whose identity he refused to reveal. Meanwhile the girl is being held under \$20,000 bond for violation of the law against carrying explosives on passenger trains. Federal officials asserted certain elements of the case are too dangerous to permit them to discuss it.